Mail subscribers, \$6.00 per annunt; \$8.50 for six months, and \$3.00 for three me Single copies, THREE CENTS.

OFFICIAL.

NEW ENROLLMENT ACT.

ADUTARY GENERAL's OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1984.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned: [Pentic—No. 198.]

An act further to regulate and provide for the emportance of the information and government of all concerned: [Pentic—No. 198.]

An act further to regulate and provide for the emportance of the control of the information of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time becafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service; and any such volunteer, or, in easier of a city, greeined, or election district, or of a county not one wholl-vided, toward the quots of which he may have of wholl-vided, toward the quots of which he may have of unitered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and numeroral into the review for a term of engaged in the review of the paid by the United States, a bounty of \$100; and if for a term, of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of \$300; and if for a term of three years, unless so oner discharged, a bounty of \$300; one third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier

Daily National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. VOL. IV.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, assed at the First Session of the Thirty Eighth Congress. WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN." From this time until the Presidential elec-

From this time until the Presidential election, every loyal man who favors the re-election of Mr. Lincoln will want a newspaper published at the seat of Government, advocating the Union nominations for President and Vice President.

To all such, who desire a paper which will keep them promptly advised of all political movements, and their probable consequences, we tender the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, with confidence that it will fulfil their desires in this respect.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, with confidence that it will fulfil their desires in this respect.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will continue to furnish in advance of all competitors the latest and most reliable news from our different armics, and especially from the Army of the Potomac.

Its literary and miscellaneous departments will receive special attention, and efforts are contingually being made to establish the character of the Werkly NATIONAL REPUBLICAN as a family paper.

Six months ago the weekly paper was enlarged to its present size and greatly improved in its typographical appearance. Our list has ancreased largely since that time, for which we thank our numerous voluntary agents through out the loyal States. During that time, however, the prices of labor and of material have increased upwards of fifty per cent. In view of that fact we do not propose to increase the price of our present worthy and patriotic Chief Magistrate, to use their utmost endeavors to conceive the correctness of the paper, but to urge upon our friends, and the friends of the Union, who favor the resident of our present worthy and patriotic Chief Magistrate, to use their utmost endeavors to conceive the price of other paper, but to urge upon our friends, and the friends of the Union, who favor the resident of our present worthy and patriotic Chief is present and the president and the probable consequences, and the friends of the University of the Chief of the States of Mariana Collarion and thirty-three, and which forms the connection of the lands in california.

Bet enacted by t

it has occupied during the last six months.

We desire a large number of subscribers for this act.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved, May 5, 1864. the political campaign, which has opened by the nominations made at the Baltimore Con-

increase our circulation. This is the only way by which we can be able to keep the WERKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN up to the high standard

We propose to send our weekly paper for the period of six months, from the first of June to the first of December, which will cover the campaign, and full returns of the Presidential dection, at the low rates at which it is now

States which cannot furnish us some subscripers. Let the work of making up clubs com-mence at once. We have printed a large ediion of the numbers for the present month, and sire them. Specimen copies will be sent, when

one copy, six months, \$1; three copies, six mouths, \$2.50; ten copies, six mouths, \$7.50. PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

furnished to subscribers.

Approved, May 5, 1894.

[PUBLIC—NO. 123.]

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico." approved June twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, be and the same is nereby so amended as to enable the beirs of Luis Maria Baca to raise and withdraw the selection and location of one of the square bodies of land confirmed to them by said act, hereofore located by said heirs on the Pecos river, adoluing the Fort Summer reservation, and to select and relocate the same, in the manner provided by said act, at any time before the twenty-first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, upon any of the public lands, unoccupied and not mineral, within the limits of the Territory of New Mexico, as eaid limits were known and defined by law on the twenty-first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and upon such selection and re-location, the title to said square body of land, the same being the one-fifth part of the private claim confirmed to said heirs as aforesaid, so selected and re-located, shall be and the large of the said Luis Maria Baca as fully and perfectly as if the same heling the conditional to eater within The animy Diraction, July is, 1881.
Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Francisco Transition of the street and properties and the street and properties, and by the National Banks neighbor and properties are the subscription of the

mentionies, and by the National Banks designated and quis theinas Depositories and Pinacelal Agents. for treasury Notes payable three years from August 16, 1984, bearing hierard at the rate of seven and three tents per cent pur annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable to lastful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into any per cent goldearing bonds, redecandle after five and payable toward years from August 16, 1997.

The notes will be insued in the denominations of dity, once hundred, twe hundred once thousand the semination of the payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscribers and the content of the content of the payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers of the payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers of the payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers of the payable to order, as the party depositing must endorse upon regard certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon regard extilicates will be insued to think or payable to order. When so embraced it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department of to the owners. Free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes draw interest from August 15, per As the notes d Government of the United States, Approved, June 11, 1864.

NEWLY COMMIS IONED OFFICERS.

NEWLY COMMIS IONED OFFICERS.

[Circular, No. 81.]

WAS DEFARTMENT, ADDITAGES RAL'S OFFICE,

WASH GEN RAL'S OFFICE,

ADDITAGES RAL'S OFFICE,

WASH GEN RAL'S OFFICE,

It is announced for the teformation and guidance of all e-noerned, that an officer of a three years' volunteer organization, who receives a new commission at a sate subsequent to that of hisoriginal entrance into service, is held to service for free pears from the date of his last muster-in, and not for three years from the date of his last muster-in, and not for three years from the date of original muster-in. No musters in are authorized to recognized by the War Department, for the unexpected form of an organization. Musters so made have uniformly been revoked, so soon as brought to notice.

Where musters have been made by Commissioned Musters, or their Assistants, for the orac pixel portion of a ferm, and there is doubt as to the position of an officer, the case involved should be forwarded through the proper Commissary of Musters to the Adjustin General of the Army, for the destrion of the War Departmen

Regulations similar to the foregoing apply to organizations mustered into service for a period less than three years: the general rule being that a commissioned officer shall, in all cases, he mustered in for the period for which his regiment or company was originally so mustered.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gas. Butler's Caustic Reply to the Rebei Commissioner Ould.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 5, 184.

To the Editor of the New York Priori.

Inclosed I send you a note from the Agent of Exchange of Prisoners to the Confederate Commissioner, Mr. Ould in reply to his offer to accept, in part, a proposition made by me cirbi months since, to exchange all prisoners of war held by either belligerent party.

Without awaiting my reply, Mr. Ould has printed his offer, for which purpose it seems to have been made.

printed his ours, for whice purposes above bear made.

I am therefore driven to the same mode placing my justification of the action of the increased it reaches the Confederate Commissioner.

Bess F. Botther, Major General, and Commissioner of Exchange.

Headougas Els Department or J. Vindenta and North Carolina. Its the Pieto. Aug. — 1964.

How. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange.

How. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange.

How. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange.

How. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange in Commissioner of Sire Your note to Major Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, under date of 10th of August, has been referred to me.

You therein state that Major Mulford has several times proposed to exchange prisoners respectively held by the two belthgerents, officer for officer and man for man, and that "the offer has also been med by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners!" and that "this proposal has been beresfore declined by the Confederate authorities." This you now consent to the thewe proposition, and agree to deliver to you [Major Mulford] the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equa number of officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity, will be first delivered, where it is practicable. From a slight ambiguity in your phraseology, but more, perhaps, from the sutecedent action of your authorities, and because of your acceptance of it, I am in doubt whether you have stated the proposition with entire accuracy.

have saves the proposition with chire accuracy.

It is true, a proposition was made both by Maj. Mulford and by myself, as agent of exchange, to exchange all prisoners of war taken by either beligerent party, man for man, officer for officer, of equal rack, or their equivalents. It was made by me a carly as the first of the winter of 1803-04, and has not been accepted. In May last, forwarded to you a note, destring to know whether the confederate authorities intended to runst column addition of the firstends.

for officer?

At an interview which was held between cyourself and the Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States, at Fortress Monroe, in March last, you will do mushe favor to remuniter the principal discussion turned upon this very point; you, on behalf of the Confederate Government, chaining the right to hold all negroes, who had heretofore been slaves and not emancipated by their measures, emolited and mustered into the service of the Inited States, when captured by your forces, not as prison to of war, but upon eaphure to be turned over to their supposed masters or claimants, who ever they might be, to be held by them as slaves.

By the advertisements in your measurements, alling upon masters to come forward and claim those mon-so captured, I suppose that your authorities will athere to that claim—that is to say, that whonever a colored soldier of the United States is captured by you, upon whom any claim can be made by any person residing within the States more interrection, and soldier is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but is to be turned over to his cupposed awarer or claimant, and put at such labor or carried. At an interview which was held between

states done in war in the armies of the United States.

You must be aware that there is still a proposation by deferson Davis, claiming to be Chief Executive of the United States and Davis, claiming to be Chief Executive of the United States are not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be transed over for punishing method for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary in which the property is states were not to be traced over for punishing method for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary in which the property is states were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but rise of material list, post limitary right under which you reciting these public acts from memory, and will be partioned for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary in which the property is situated, upon a prepasent yet remain unrepealed, manningled, unterwheel, and must therefore belonged to the words and exists of material supposed to be authorizate. By your acceptance of our proposition, it the Groverment of the United States to understand that these several claims, chapters and proclaimes.

These declarations of the Property is to be restored to its prior of the theory of almae. Gambling, they say, I be not vive, leads to the thed we are feelinged to such that the still portable by two, leads to the industry two, the altimotory our sand entitle two such as the still post limitary right under which you can be transfer of every fire of the same feelings, but not not the feeling post of the form the property is to the restored to its prior authorities.

A few others actuated by the same feelings, but not work that the store which the strain of gambling, and that these strains are to be not proposition, it the forcerment of the United States to understand that these several claims, chapter of the United States to understand that these several claims, chapter of the form the property is to be restored to its prior and that these several claims to be a transfer of colored and the

| Formation of the product of the pr

upon your theory of property in them, we do not see how this claim can be made, certainly not how it can be yielded. It is believed to be a well-settled rule of public international law, and a custom and part of the laws of war that the capture of moveable property sets the tile to that property in the capture, and therefore when one belligerent gets into full possession property belonging to the subjects or citizans of the other belligerent, the owner of that property at once divested his title, which rest in the belligerent Government capturing and holding such possession. Unon this rule of international law all civilized nations have acted, and by it both belligerent have dealt with all property, save slaves, taken from each other during the present war.

If the Confuderate forces capture a number of horses from the United States, the animais are immediately claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confuderate mothers authorities.

If the United States, the number of horses from the United States, the animais are immediately claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confuderate mothers, if the United States, the number of horses from the United States, the numbe

are immediately claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confederate authorities.

If the United States capture any movable property in the rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our Government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurred; it could be the control of th

If the United States capture any movable property in the rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law and the laws of war, such property is intered over to our Governments at the property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the hauvrectionary States as slaves, why should there be any doubt that that property, like any other, was in the United States?

If the property is the slave does so vest, then the "jist disponendi," the right of disposing of that property, intend the United States.

Now, the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by capture in slaves taken by them, by giving that right of property to the man himself, to the slave, i. e., by canandpating him and declaring him free forever, so that if we have not mistaken the principles of international law and the laws of war, we have no slaves in the armies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them which we acquired by capture.

Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been the achanous degree of the contract of the contract of the upon even regulated by chance by manumiting them, as has always been the achanous degree of the contract of the property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumiting them, as has always been the achanous degree of the contract of the property is not not possession of the other voluntarily from the beligherent.

The marrial law upon the subject of subjects, we are all agreed that the English and the laws of var, we have no slaves in the right of property has been disposed of by us by manumiting them, as has always been the achanous degree of the contract of the property is not not possession of the other voluntarily from the beligherent.

The marrial law upon the subject of the law of the contract of the property is not

Mational Republican.

Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. dditional. Twice a week, 75 per cent additional. Eight lines or less constitute a square. Advertisements should be handed in by 18 'clock, m.

Under Direction of Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Washington.

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22. Augur General Hospital, mar Alexan-ria, Va., in charge of Surgeon George L. Sut-on, U. S. V.

OFFICIAL. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.